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P01/7700 25.00- 9727463.3

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30 DEC 1997
NEWPORT

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1. Your reference — TRC/BP5594106

2. Patent application number *(The Patent Office will fill in this part)* — 9727463.3 — 30 DEC 1997

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)* — ORANGE PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES LIMITED
ST. JAMES COURT
GREAT PARK ROAD
ALMONDSBURY PARK
BRADLEY STOKE
BRISTOL BS12 4QJ

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation — UK — 66490320002

4. Title of the invention — TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)* — MEWBURN ELLIS

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)* —
YORK HOUSE
23 KINGSWAY
LONDON
WC2B 6HP

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 109006

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Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month /year)*

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? *(Answer 'Yes' if:*
a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature: Mark Ellis

Date: 24 December 1997

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom: T. ROGER CALDERBANK 0117 926 6411

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a telecommunication system. The present invention is particularly, but not exclusively, concerned with a telecommunications system for mobile telephones.

When a telecommunication system involves mobile telephones, a call to a mobile telephone is not to a fixed point, and therefore the system must determine the location of the destination. The simplest arrangement is for a call to a mobile telephone to result in a signal being transmitted to a data storage unit in the form of a Home Location Register unit (HLR) which determines the location of the mobile telephone, and so permits routing of the call to occur.

Inevitably, HLRs have a limited capacity, and some arrangement is therefore necessary to enable telecommunication systems to access multiple HLRs. It should be noted that it is also envisaged that users may need multiple MSISDN numbers, for example if a user is to have the possibility of both voice and data communication, in existing systems, any second MSISDN number with a common identity number (IMSI) must be a MSISDN number of the same HLR as the previous MSISDN number. This could be impossible to achieve if, for example, the HLR containing the original information is full. Then the only way that additional services could be provided would require the user to change telephone number, which would be undesirable. This becomes a particular problem if it is desirable that users are able

to select their numbers, rather than be provided with them.

WO 96/11557 proposed that the switch network which connects users to other users, HLRs, and system services, had a register unit associated therewith, which register unit contained information relating each telephone number to a corresponding one of a plurality of HLRs. The relationship between telephone numbers and HLRs should then be freely selectable within the register unit, so that the register unit acted as a converter between the number and the information identifying the HLR.

By providing such a register unit, the fixed relationship between numbers and HLRs was broken, and any number can be assigned to any HLR, assuming space permits. WO 96/11557 also proposed that the register unit stored further information associated with the mobile telephones which permits the switch network to enable calls from mobile telephones to be routed to different services, depending on the calling mobile telephone itself, in addition to the number dialled.

The present invention develops further the ideas proposed in WO 96/11557 by considering the location within which information is stored in the network. In WO 96/11557, the question of the location of the register unit was not considered.

When considering data in the network, there are two things that need to be taken into account. The first is the storage of the data itself, and the second is data

control, being the means of handling queries, updates, results in synchronisation messages and similar controls. The arrangement described in WO 96/11557 can be considered to be of this type in that the register needs to store data, and also needs to store control information for acting on that data.

At first sight, both the data and the data control functions may be located at a single site, and stored on a single physical device such as a server which responds to queries and updates. The information stored may be considered to comprise of a data function and a data control function, with the data function representing sets of data relating to respective telephone numbers, telephone control operations, etc. The data function and data control function may be considered to form a database of functions.

However, if there is only a single database that functions in this way, the network is vulnerable to failure. Therefore, at its most general, the present invention proposes that the database of the function be replicated a plurality of times. Each database comprises data function and a data control function. The replicated database may physically be located in a single location, or may be at a plurality of physically separate locations. In either case, each replicated database may be considered to be a service data function with each such function being a notional site in the network. The sites of the functions are thus virtual sites, rather

than being necessarily physically separate.

Preferably, each service data function may be stored on a separate storage device. That storage device may also store other information needed by the network, or may control only the service data function. However, from an operational point of view, the relationships between the service data functions are more important than their physical locations. Although the service data functions represent a distributed database, that distributed database must form a logically singular entity, even when physically distributed. Otherwise, the network will not operate correctly. Therefore, control must be applied across the distributed database.

For example, when considering such a distributed set of functions, it is important for the data functions to be synchronised and the data control functions to interwork to control the synchronisation. This synchronisation includes not only the need for the information about any particular telephone number to be the same at each function, but also for the facilities associated with that telephone number to the same at each function. The present invention therefore relates to the synchronisation of those functions.

It should be noted that although the present invention has been developed in connection with the register unit of WO 96/11557, the present invention is not limited to the operation of that register unit, and relates to arrangements in any network in which functions

are distributed. Where the present invention is used in connection with the register unit of WO 96/11557, the register unit may be embodied in any of the distributed service data functions, or the actions of the register unit may be distributed across more than one service data function.

In a telephone network, it is important that any updating of the functions is carried out in real-time, and in a synchronised way. It is not acceptable for the network to be updated gradually, as happens in existing computer database techniques.

The present invention therefore proposes that, in a network of interconnected functions each of which is to be synchronised, one of those functions is identified as a primary function, at least one other function is identified as a primary standby function, with any remaining function(s) being considered secondary. Then, when updating is needed, the primary function synchronises all other functions by signalling to them an update that it has received. Those other functions then signal to the primary function that they have acted on the update. The primary function may then signal externally that the update has occurred, and at the same time provide acknowledgement signals to the other functions.

In principle, only the primary function can do this. However, if for any reason the primary function fails, the primary standby function takes over control of the

updating operation.

There may be multiple primary standby functions, although in a mobile telephone system other constraints may limit arrangements to a single primary standby function. All other functions are secondary, in the sense that they are incapable of taking over control of the updating operation without re-programming of the network.

In such a system, requests for updating are sent only to the primary function, unless that has failed, in which case all update requests are sent to the primary standby function.

In such an arrangement, it is possible for a secondary function to fail to carry out an update correctly. In such circumstances, the primary function is aware of this because it does not receive an appropriate acknowledgement, and the secondary function is then treated as unsynchronised. In the unsynchronised state, the primary function will not attempt to update the secondary function. There may, however, be arrangements to permit an unsynchronised secondary function to resume a synchronised state, by causing the primary function to transmit to that secondary function all updates which have occurred since the secondary function became unsynchronised. Therefore, it is preferable that the primary, the primary standby, and/or the secondary function is arranged to record when any secondary function becomes unsynchronised.

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a telecommunication system described in WO 96/11557.

Fig. 2 shows part of the telecommunication system of the present invention; and

Fig. 3 shows part of the arrangement of Fig. 2, in terms of significant functional components.

Referring first to Fig. 1, and as discussed in WO 96/11557, a switched network 10 interconnects land-based and mobile telephones. If a call to a mobile telephone is made from a land-based telephone, the call is routed via the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 11 to the switch network, and from that switch network 10 to the mobile telephone (BSS) 12. To do this, the switch network 10 must determine routing information, and to determine that routing information it must determine the location of the mobile telephone 12, which it does via a HLR to which the mobile telephone 12 is associated. When there are multiple HLRs 13,14, it is necessary for the switch network 10 to determine which HLR 13,14 must be accessed, on the basis of the telephone number (MSISDN number) of the mobile telephone input by the originator of the call.

The switched network 10 accesses a register unit 15, which identifies the called number and addresses it to a particular HLR 13,14 with which the mobile telephone 12

is associated. The register unit 15 permits the relationship between any given mobile telephone number and the HLRs 13,14 to be determined freely, so that th number is unaffected by the particular HLR 13,14 with which it is associated. The register unit 15 removes the need for a particular mobile telephone number to be associated with a fixed HLR 13,14.

Once the particular HLR 13,14 with which the mobile telephone 12 is associated has been identified, signalling can occur to that HLR, and information derivable therefrom, in the usual way. This information is used to "set-up" the call to the mobile telephone 12, which may then be routed to the destination telephone as is normal.

Similarly, if a call originates at the mobile telephone 12, the switch network 10 must again determine the routing of that call. If the call is to a land-based telephone, connected to the switch network 10 via the PSTN 11, then this routing can be on the basis of the telephone number of the destination telephone, in the normal way.

If a call is made from a mobile telephone 12 to one of a plurality of voice processing systems 16,17 or to services 18 associated with the switch network using a short code (e.g. 123) the relationship between the mobile telephone 12 and the corresponding service must be determined by the register unit 15 before the switch network can determine the appropriate voice processing

system 16,17 or services 18 to be accessed.

Fig. 2 shows the switch network 10 in more detail. It has a plurality of mobile switching centres (MSC) 20,21 and 22, and a call destined to any given mobile telephone results in signalling between that MSC 20-22 and one of a plurality of signalling transfer points (STP) 30,31, which signal to the register unit 15 to determine the HLR 13,14 which is appropriate to the mobile telephone 12. The register unit 15 of Fig. 1 derives that information from the telephone number (MSISDN number) of the mobile telephone 12. It would then be possible for the register unit 15 to forward the signal directly to the appropriate HLR 13,14 but, it is preferable that the information is passed back to the corresponding STP 30,31 which then passes the signalling to the correct HLR 13,14.

A similar signalling flow occurs when the user of the mobile telephone 12 tries to access a voice processing system (VPS) 16 or a service node (SN) 17. The call is received by one of the MSCs 20,21 and 22 which passes the dialled digits and the identity of the mobile telephone to one of the STPs 30,31,32. This relays the information to the register unit 15, which uses this information to construct the correct address of the appropriate voice processing service (VPS) 16 or service node (SN) 17. That information is relayed back from the register unit via one of the STPs 30,31,32 to the original MSC 20,21,22. This address is then used to

route the call by the switch network 10. That routing passes the call from the appropriate MSC 20,21,22 via the switch network to the VPS 16 or the SN 17.

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 2, the register unit 15 is not a single component, but comprises a plurality of units hereinafter referred to as service control points (SCP) 40. There are N SCP 40, wherein N is an integer being 2 or greater. At least two SCP 40 are needed in order to provide a replicated database for load sharing and fault tolerance.

In the arrangement of Fig. 2, the SCPs 40 are interconnected by a data connection 41, and the system also has a controller (NMS) 42 that monitors the service control points (SCP) 40.

Fig. 2 illustrates the arrangement of the network in structural terms. However, it is also possible to think of the arrangement in functional terms, and the significant functions of the arrangement of Fig 2 are illustrated in Fig. 3. The SCPs 40 may, collectively, be considered as a plurality of functions, primarily data functions, which collectively provide a centralised repository for service/subscriber related data. Each of these functions will be referred to as a service data function or SDF. Thus, as shown in Fig. 3, a plurality of such functions (SDFs) 50,51,52,53 and 54 are interconnected, and connected to the data connection 41. Fig. 3 also shows a service control function SCF 55 which is a logical element (in the same way as the SDFs 50-54

are logical elements) corresponding to VPS 16, service node 19 etc. in Fig 2. The SCF 55 can be thought of as a "client" within the network which requests data from, updates to, etc the SDFs 50-54.

One of the SDFs 50 is designated a primary function, and has primary responsibility for synchronising updating of the other SDFs 51-54. The link between the SCF 55 and the data connection 41 is a path for data being retrieved by an SCF 55, and also of update information to the SDF 50.

At least one other SDF 51 is designated a primary standby function and has a similar link 57 to the connection 41. As will be discussed in more detail later, the primary standby function 51 operates to take over the control of updating carried out by the primary function 50 if the primary function 50 is unable to carry out that operation correctly. Whilst there may be more than one primary standby function, in the arrangement shown in Fig. 3, all the other SDFs 52,53,54 are secondary functions. Those secondary functions 52,53,54 are also connected by suitable connection 58, 59, 60 to the data connection 41. Those connections 58, 59, 60 are involved in retrieval of data for an SCF, synchronisation of updates from the primary function SDFs, but not directly in updating from an SCF. Instead, all the SDFs 50-54 are interconnected for updating controlled by the primary function 50, or the primary standby function 51. In fact, those interconnecting are normally via

connections 56 to 60 and data connection 41, but for functional purposes may be considered to be direct as shown in fig. 3.

In normal use, functions (SDFs) 50-54 provide a composite memory in which, in a mobile telephone system, information about users, network functions, etc may be stored as discussed in more detail in WO 96/11557.

The present invention, however, is particularly concerned with the updating of the function network thus created.

In normal operation, a request for updating of data stored in the SDFs 50-54 is received at the primary function 50. When update information is received by the primary function 50, the primary function 50 signals the update to all other functions 51-54. When those functions 51-54 have recorded the update, they signal back to the primary function 50 that the update has been completed. Thus, the primary function 50 can store information confirming that all the other functions 51-54 have been successfully updated. The primary function 50 may then signal to the SCF 55 to confirm that the update operation has been completed, and also confirm to the other functions 51-54 that it has recorded the completion of the update and that the SCF has been notified. Thus, at all times, the functions 50-54 are synchronised.

If any secondary function 50-54 fails successfully to record an update, this will be detected by the primary function 50 and that secondary function will then be

considered unsynchronised, and thus not a reliable source for data. The primary function 50 will not attempt to send further update signals to such an unsynchronised secondary function. Of course, if there are too many failures, the primary function may determine that the attempted update of the network of functions has wholly failed, in which case a suitable signal will be sent to the SCF 55, and the update operation rejected.

It is preferable that an unsynchronised secondary function can subsequently return itself to the synchronised state. An unsynchronised secondary function may signal to the primary function 50 an indication of the last update which it successfully completed. The primary function 50 may then determine all subsequent updates and transmit all those updates to the unsynchronised secondary function. If the unsynchronised secondary function successfully records all those updates, it may be considered to have returned to synchronisation. Once synchronised, the primary function 50 will continue to update that secondary function in the normal way.

Under some circumstances, the primary function 50 may need to be closed down. For example, this may be because the hardware on which the primary function 50 is resident needs to be maintained. To prevent the network of functions having to be closed down at this time, the actions of the primary function 50 are transferred to the primary standby function 51. This hand-over of

operations is signalled between the primary function 50 and the primary standby function 51, and also with the SCF 55. Any existing updates should be completed before this hand-over occurs, so that all SDFs are synchronised prior to the primary standby function 51 taking over.

This procedure can also apply in an unexpected failure of the primary function 50. As has previously been mentioned, when the primary function 50 has received confirmation from all the other functions 51 - 54 that updating had occurred, it notifies the requesting SCF and then signals an acknowledgement to those other functions. If that acknowledgement is not received by the primary standby function 51 within a predetermined time and the primary standby function 51 is informed by the switched network 10 that the primary function is unavailable, the system may be arranged so that the primary standby function 51 then automatically takes over control of the network functions 50-54 under the assumption that the primary function is no longer available.

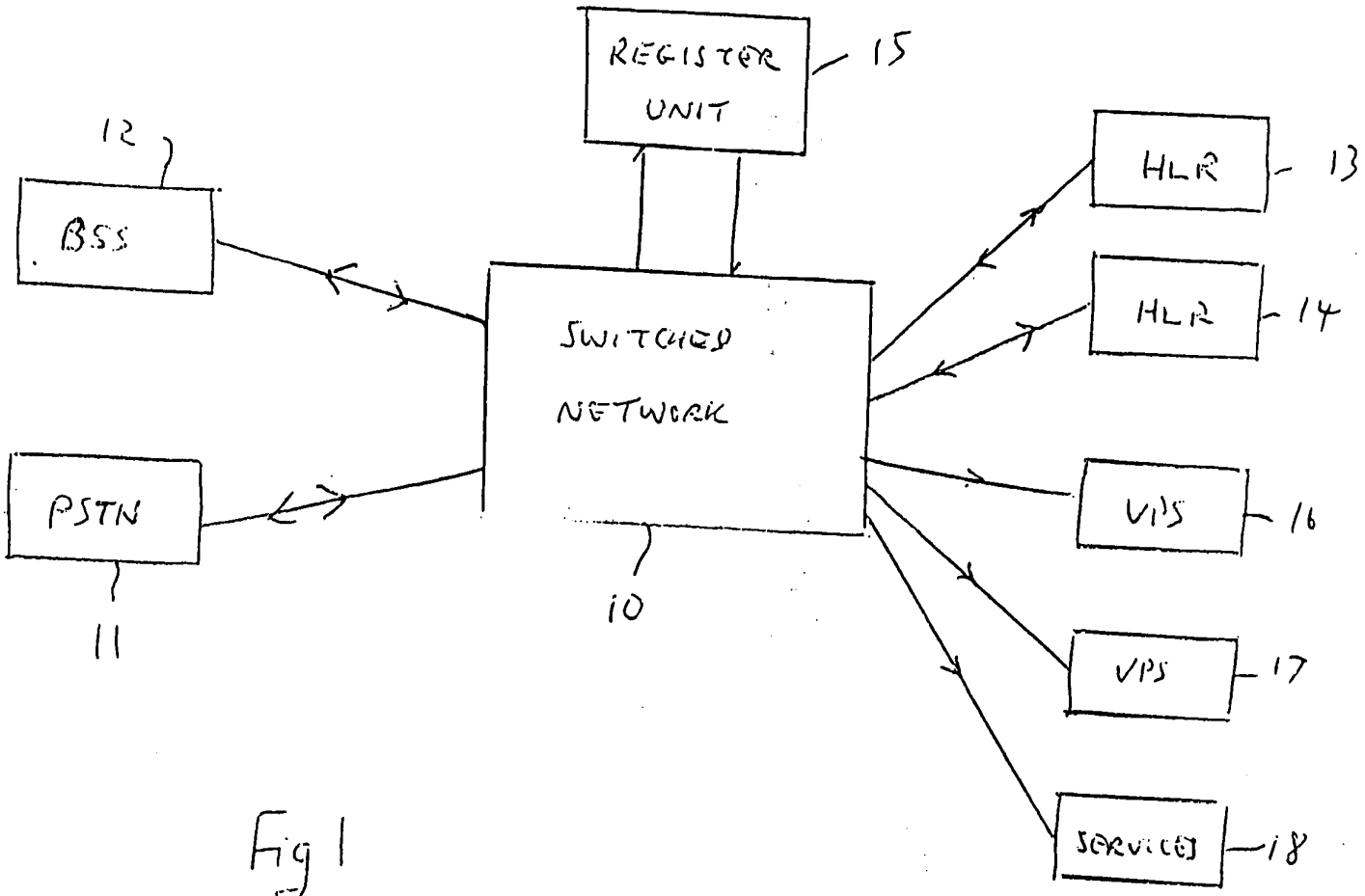
Simultaneous failure of one or more secondary functions does not prevent the network of functions operating successfully, and either the primary function 50 or the primary standby function 51 may fail, in combination with any of the secondary functions 52-54 and data updating and querying will still be possible. However, if both the primary function 50 and the primary standby function 51 fail at the same time, then the remaining network of functions will only be able to

support data retrievals; data updating will not longer be possible. For this reason, it may be preferable to provide multiple primary standby functions, although other constraints within mobile telephone networks may prevent this.

It should be noted that although Fig. 3 illustrates an embodiment with five functions (SDFs) 50-54, the minimum number of functions to achieve the present invention is two. In such an arrangement, one function acts as a primary function, and the other acts as a primary stand-by function. Further secondary functions then increase redundancy and load sharing.

In the above description, each service control point (SCP) 40 was associated with a corresponding SDF 50 to 54. It should be noted that any single SCP 40 may act as the storage site for only the corresponding SDF 50-54, or may store other information, such as data or control operations.

Moreover, in the preceding description, the present invention has been described in terms of a way of implementing the arrangements discussed in WO 96/11557. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The operations carried out by the SDF 50-54 may be any data and/or data control functions. The operations described with reference to WO 96/11557 then act as examples of such functions.


REGISTER UNIT
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BSS
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SWITCHED NETWORK
PSTN
VMS
16
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VPS
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SERVICES
18

Fig 1

Fig 2

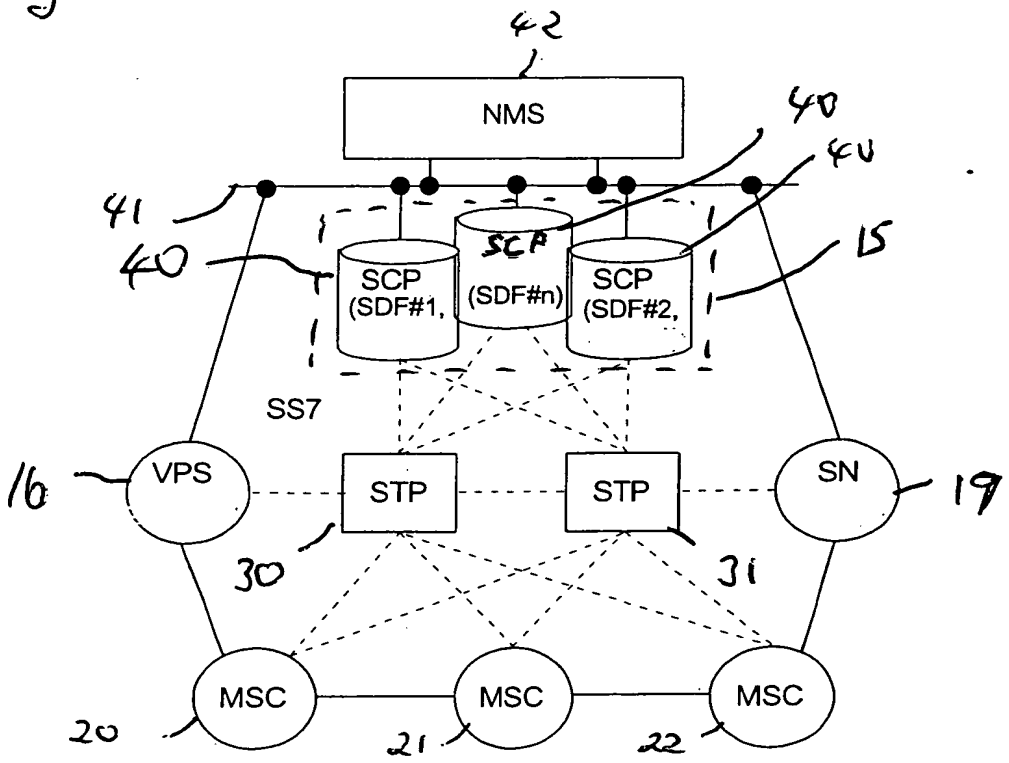
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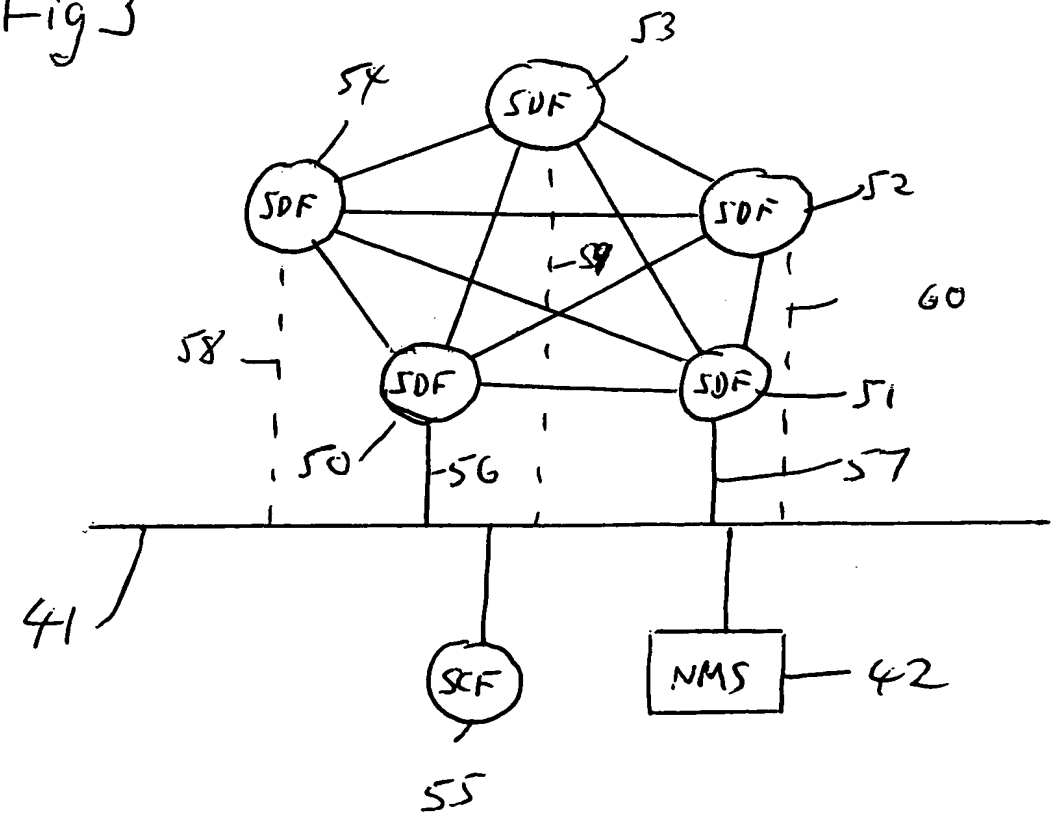
Fig 3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